good-naical, slow in his menear in his judgment, emphatic pinions, outspoken, and, withal, mane, conservative, constructive, with but one project ever be-the glorification of Spain as a herland and a figure among peaceful, eyler is lean, diminutive, shriveled,

ious for immortality irrespective of lor, a master of diplomacy, the slave pain for the glory of sitting at the right of her throne, unlovable, unloving, exalted—and doubtless justly—in self-esteem, because he is unmistaken in his estimation of his value to his Queen. His passion is success, per se, foul or fair, consequences or the conventional ideas of bunanity notwithstanding. agine such a man ever loving a wom-

n. They say that Weyler had a mother and that he loved her. I know, for I have eard him say so, that he remembers something of his grandfather, who was a Gerin, whence came his name. But there is enough blood in his frail little body to warm into life those passions that revere closer relations of womanhood, and tally he is incapable of intellectual af-

"What he lives for is completely epitomized n his person, and, as others have been, was also conscious of it the first time I saw him. That was in the palace, of course. The gates were guarded by gaudy soldlers, tinseled and polished. Every turn in the stairway and corridors was emblazoned with the arms and emblems of Spain. Officers of all ranks, groomed, barbared and powdered, were visible in scores.
"In the great Sala de Recibimiento were litary conditions, from lieutenants to

whose hushed conversation and nctional palaver were oppressive. On rough this crowd and through more obtacles of formality to the presentation the urney through the forest of gold lace ter-inated before the closed door of General eyler's official abode. There an adjutant, dizened than the rest of the dazzling

more bedizened than the rest of the dazzling multitude, trod softly to the portico, gently opened the way, retired again, and we were alone in the presence of the man.

"And what a picture! A little man. An apparition of blacks—black eyes, black hair, black beard, dark—exceedingly dark—complexion; a plain black attire, black shoes, black tie, a very dirty shirt and soiled standing collar, with no jewelry, and not a relief from the aspect of darkness anywhere on his person. He was alone, and was standing facing the door I entered. He had taken a position in the very center He had taken a position in the very center of the room, and seemed lost in its immense depths. It is capable of holding 400 people. Its vast marble floor is vacant of furniture, and its walls, of great height, are covered with portraits, larger than life, of the captains-general of Cuba during 120 years. Voices echo in the cavernous chamer and the ancient personages looked down upon an invasion of their quarter almost as if they, too, were receiving, with the living picture, which will some day hang them. It was like a stage setting "It is not remarkable that I momentarily nesitated to make certain that this was ac-mally Weyler. Doubt was dispelled with a look at his face. His eyes, far apart, bright, alert and striking, took me in at a glance. as face seemed to run to chin, his lower aw protruding far beyond any ordinary indiof firmness, persistence or will power. His forenead is neither high nor reced-ing; neither is it that of a thoughtful or philo-sopaic man. His ears are set far back; and what is called the region of intellect, in which are those mental attributes that might which are those mental attributes that might fined as powers of observation, calcula-judgment and execution, is strongly de-d. The conformation of his head, howr, is not one that is generally accepted as indication of any marked possession of icprogenitiveness or its kindred emotions philoprogenitiveness of its kindred emptions and inclinations. His nose is aquiline, bloodless and obtrusive. When he speaks it is with a high nasal pronunciation that is not disagreeable, because it is not prolonged; and his sentences justify every impression that has already been formed of the man. they were short, crisp, emphatic and ex-

enemy of publication. I prefer to act, not to talk. I am here to restore peace. When peace is in the land I am going away. I am a soldier. When I am gone politicians will reconstruct Cuba, and probably they will upset things again until they are as bad as they are now. I care not for America, England—anyone—but only for the treaties we have with them. They are the law. I observe the law and every letter of the law. I have my ideas of Cuba's relation to Spain. I have never expressed them. Some politicians would agree with them; others would not. No one would agree with all of them. I know I am merciless but many them. I know I am merciless, but mercy has no place in war. I know the reputation which has been built up for me. Things that are charged to me were done by officers under me, and I was held responsible for all things in the ten-year war, including its victorious

olely because I can crush this insurrection. care not what is said about me unless it lie so grave as to occasion alarm. I am a politician. I am Weyler." "Adroit phrases mean nothing to Weyler.
was frozen by his atmosphere for the moment into a being remotely resembling himself, and as dignifiedly, concisely, unconsciously perhaps as the tone of his conversation. I made the requests which had led to my visit and retired. There, again, was the sea of gold lace, the multitude of generals and lieutenants, the noisy clanking of swords and spurs, the gaudy guards at the gate, all keeping up the appearance of military domination; but behind them in the recesses of the palace was the man, the manory, the altogether of Spain in Cuba."

SCENES IN CUBA.

What an American Saw and Heard in the Unhappy Island.

BALTIMORE, March 29.-An interesting tory of the present condition of affairs in Cuba is told by Mr. Henry Mencken, of the Baltimore firm of August Mencken & Brother, who has just returned to this city after a two weeks' stay in the little isle now in the throes of war. He says the feeling among the loyal Spaniards in Havana is very bitter against the United States, and that it is dangerous for a citizen of this country to venture anywhere in Cuba outside of the cities. Mr. Mencken confined his visit to Havana and Matanzas and was, even at those places, scoffed at and looked upon with "All of the country around Havana," said

Mr. Mencken yesterday, "Is guarded by panish soldiers, who will arrest anyone they take it into their heads to arrest, and if a stranger is arrested he is likely to be cast into prison and never heard of again. In the city the streets, hotels and cafes are constantly parfolled by spies, who watch foreigners—and especially Americans—keenly, hanging around in the vicinity and trying to eatch fragments of their conversation catch fragments of their conversation. As an American walks along the streets he can frequently hear slurring remarks made the Spanish sympathizers. True, the merican cannot always understand what ey say, but he can distinguish the word 'Americano' uttered in a tone of supreme contempt. The Cubans seem unanimously with the insurgents, but they have to keep under cover with their sympathics. Many of the Spanlards, too, go into the plazas and hurran loudly for Spain, but secretly hope and feel that the insurgents will win their battle.

"Because a man is a citizen of the United states," continued Mr. Mencken, "he need not count upon being exempt from insult. The Spaniards seem worked up to a reckless frenzy and do not care what they say or do. Why, they remark, sneeringly, to Americans, this little was will be over in a months and then we will go after the ted States. We will go up and take la, which, by the way, you have never ald for, and then, after we have taken Florida, the Mexicans will walk in and take Texes and California. The Spaniards accuse the United States of being a cowardly nation, and profess to believe that we would not fight under any circumstances.

"Havana is in the depths of poverty.

There is no business doing, the taxes have been raised enormously and the main supporters of the poorer families are in the field with one army or the other. It is a common thing to see women and children sleeping in the streets at night and beggars abound on every side. The Ingleterra Hotel d on every side. The Ingleterra Hotel, est in the city, is doing no business at all. In time of peace every beat that arrived usually brought from fifty to a hundred persons to this hotel. On the steamer upon which I arrived there were two passengers for the hotel. Another hotel will close May 1 and many Cuban and American brokers doing business in Havana will leave the city then, declining to renew their licenses, expire at that date. "All the prisons are now full. They are eavily guarded by Sponish soldiery, and no can hear the cries of the prisoners from the windows. It would be death for a for-

eigner to approach near the prisons, and dangerous for him to look up at the winows. Whether or not they are murderin in Moro Castle no one knows. At rate the prisoners disappear. A Cuban of whom I heard was visiting her hus-d weekly, he being confined in the Suddenly the authorities put her off, her husband could not be seen at that time. Finally, after six weeks, they told her that the best thing for her to do was to go into mourning. That is the only clew she ever received as to the fate of her band. He either died naturally or was

There is little or no discipline among the panish troops. While marching they carry telr guns and walk as they please, and the officers seem never to interfere. One day heir guns and walk as they please, and monia. He was forty-eight years of age and he officers seem never to interfere. One day a well-known druggist of Monmouth, Ill. The he officers seem never to interfere. One day a well-known druggist of Monmouth, Ill. The he officers of the Travelers' Protective wife of Mitchell Ham, dealer in monuments, Association have sent a petition to the Cen-

to eight soldiers suddenly appeared in the streets. They seemed dazed and alarmed We found out later that there had been a skirmish with the insurgents in the suburbs and that these soldiers had become terrified and fied into the city for safety." One American who stands up for his rights and those of his countrymen, Mr. Mencken says, is Captain Randall, commander of the steamer Olivette, running between Tampa and Havana. While the Olivette was at Havana a few days ago a Cuban, who was a naturalized citizen of the United States, boarded the ship with his daughter to sail for Tampa. He found something wrong with his tickets and went ashore to correct the mistake. The daughte became alarmed and appealed to a Spanis officer for protection, when the man raised his hand to strike her. Captain Randall rushed to the girl's assistance. He seized the officer and threw nim across the deck. "Don't you dare to strike anybody or oard this boat," he said to the Spaniard "If you try any more business of this kind, you good-for-nothing fellow, I will break your neck and throw you overboard." Captain Randall then told the Spaniard that the United States monitor Amphitrite was at Key West, and that he would send her over and blow up Moro Castle. He told Mr. Mencken jokingly that the monitor practiced with her guns occasionally, and that every time the Spaniards at Key West leard her shoot they "bled at the nose from

That the insurgents will win Mr. Mencken has little doubt. He bases his belief upon the statements that the enthusiasm of a ma-jority of the resident Spaniards is luke-warm; that the flower of the island is in the insurgent army; that the sympathies of the world are with the revolutionists, and that the latter are constantly receiving supplies and equipment for recruits that

The Story Not Yet Confirmed. WASHINGTON, March 29.-So far as can be ascertained nothing has been received here regarding the reported firing on the American schooner William Todd by a Spanish gunboat off the Isle of Pines. For the purpose of informing himself of the facts in the case, the Spanish minister, Mr. Dupuy de Lome, has communicated with a friend at Kingston, Jamaica, at which place the vessel has arrived, but up to to-night had not received any reply.

Sunday Amusement of the Dons. BARCELONA, March 29.-This city had the anti-American demonstration to-day which has been a regular feature of the Sunday festivities for several weeks past. The throngs of promenaders who listened to the band concert displayed a lively enthusiasm when the band played patriotic airs and their patriotism took the form of publicly burning an American flag. No further disturbances, however, occurred.

AROUND THE WORLD IN 40 DAYS. Effect of the Completion of the Railroad Across Siberia.

New York Sun.

Reports from the line of the Transsiberian ailroad indicate that central Asia is soon to feel some such impulse of growth as came to many parts of our West with the develop-ment of railroads beyond the Mississippi. The cities of Kourgane, Tcheliabinsk, Petropavlovsk, Omsk, Tomsk and others along the line of the new railroad have already felt the impulse. Crowds began rushing into the ountry last summer and autumn, and alough the line to Tomsk was opened only in ecember, the city now has electric lights in as streets, and there and at the other cities named new stone houses have been going up. Even the Siberian winter could not entirely cool the ardor of the Russians.

But aside from the spectacle of a sudden development of modern civilization in Asia, the Transsiberian rallroad has an interest for mankind from the fact that this line is naterially to shorten the journey around the world. It is only about twenty years since a journey around the world in eighty days seemed remarkable. It is now easily done in sixty-five days. A ship of the Peninsular and Oriental line sails from Brindisi, Italy, every Sunday evening for Bombay. On the Friday evening before the Peninsular and Oriental express, crossing the continent by rail to Brindisi, leaves London with mails and passengers for the eastward-bound steamer. That steamer reaches Aden in nine days and Bombay in fifteen days, so that on eaching the latter point her passengers are sually sixteen and one-half days from London, as the vessel is due at 8 a. m. These ships, though not especially swift, are ex-remely regular in their time of arrival. Going on eastward, the passenger reaches Hong Kong thirty-one and a half to thirty-two and a half days from London, and Yokohama on the average forty-three days from London. The journey thence to London, across the Pacific, the continent of America, and the Atlantic, has been made in twenty-one days, so that if the traveler makes close connections at Yokohama he accomplishes his journey round the world in from sixty-three to sixty-four days.

Most of this journey is made on the ordinary schedule time of railroads and steamboats, though the twenty-one days' journey from Yokohama to London was the result of a special effort. The ordinary schedule time for that part of the journey is, how-ever, much faster than the schedule time of any equal distance on the journey from London to Yokohama, because the ships that cross the Pacific are swifter than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. while the train service across this continent is the swiftest in the world for such a distance, and, of course, there are no swifter merchant ships than the best of the Atlantic liners. There are no delays at orts in the voyages across the Pacific and the Atlantic, as in the tortuous voyages of the Peninsular and Oriental ships through the Red sea and around the continent of Asia. There are about 140 degrees of east longitude between London and Yokohama, and it requires forty-three days to make the journey, while between Yokohama and London are 220 degrees of longitude, and these are covered in from twenty-one to

Of course the distance actually traversed in the first part of the journey is nearly as great as that in the last part and much ess of it is by rail. It is the lack of rail communication across Asia that makes the journey round the world so long as it now is. Europe and Asia being traversed by rail the whole remaining water journey would be made by swift ships with few stops. The journey by rail from London to Moscow is now made in from three and a half to four days. The journey from Moscow to Tomsk has already been made in eight days, with several uncompleted bridges between Omskano and Tomsk, and delays sometimes of many hours at intermediate stations.
When all is in proper running order the journey from Moscow to Tomsk will be made in five or six days, in spite of the very moderate rate of speed attempted on the Transsiberian line. Tomsk will then be about nine days from London, and when the Transsiberian line is completed the journey from London across Asia will be made in about nineteen or perhaps twenty days. The jour-ney across the Sea of Japan from Vladiostock, the terminus of the Transsiberian road, will not occupy more than two days at most, and with swift steamers such as those in service on the Pacific, could be shortened so as to bring the nearest seaport on the west coast of Japan within forty hours of Vladivostock, and Yokohama within nours of viadivostock, and Yokohama within twenty-two or twenty-three days of London.

Add to this twenty-one days for the journey eastward from Yokohama to London, and the trip around the world is made in forty-three or forty-four days, or in the time now occupied in the journey from London to Yokohama.

Almost the whole gain is made by your and the world is made in the gain and the gain and the world is made in the gain and the gain an Almost the whole gain is made by reason of the Transsiberian railway, which makes the route vastly more direct than at present. In fact, the greater part of the journey will then be made within the belt lying between the fiftieth and sixtieth parallels of north lati-tude. This calculation is based upon the moderate speed of the Transsiberian railway. Could the speed of its express trains be made to approach that of our fastest transcontinental trains, the journey might be shortened by at least two days, and might by special expedition at all points be brought down to half the time of Mr. Fogg's famous journey. There is a possibility of even further expedition of the journey by means of swift steamers directly from Vladivostock

Obituary. NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—George Foerster, managing editor of the German Ga-zette, of this city since 1865, died to-day. He was born at Dresden, Germany, in 1829, and during the political troubles in 1848 emigrated to this country, settling first in St. Louis and subsequently in this city, his adopted home. Mr. Foerster took no active part in politics, excepting some twenty-four years ago, when he became a member of the State

to some port on the Western coast of this

LONDON, March 29.—The Times announces the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Charles, author of many historical novels characterized by a deep religious feeling, among them being the 'Draytons and Davantees' and 'Chron-icles of the Schomberg-Cotta Family." The Times also announces the death of Senor Perreira, a Portuguese vineyard owner, who made a fortune of £2,000,000, and of Joseph Spaeth, the Austrian gynaecologist. HUNTSVILLE, Ala., March 29 .- J. Withers Clay, sr., the Nestor of Alabama journalsm, died this morning after a long illness from a stroke of paralysis received soon after President Cleveland's first election while addressing a public meeting of celetration. Mr. Clay was about seventy-six years old, a graduate of Yale and brother of the late Senator C. C. Clay.

NEW YORK, March 29. - The steamship Madlana arrived to-day from an excursion trip to the West Indies. On March 24 Mr. W 3. Smith, a saloon passenger, died of pneu-

BRADSHAW A FORGER

MORE WRONGDOING CHARGED TO THE BOONE COUNTY TRUSTEE.

to Tidings from the Fugitive-Brutal Attempt to Commit Murder and a Lynching Hoax.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LEBANON, Ind., March 29.-The exciteother irregularities in Bradshaw's method of doing business which had not yet come to light. A detective was at once employed and a thorough examination of Bradshaw's actions for the past year was made. It developed the fact that the missing trustee had not only appropriated the township funds. but had apparently signed the names of his wealthy neighbors to notes, and as a result there are a number of others mourning his departure besides his bondsmen. Bradshaw was also given to the habit of cashing "bogus" township orders, as evidenced by the attempt he made on the day of his departure to dispose of \$600 to Griffiths & Potts, of Indianapolis.

The suit recently instituted by Bradshaw's ondsmen, in which they asked to be released from further liability, came up in the Boone Circuit Court Saturday. It was learned that the shortage in township funds amounted to \$1,200, to say nothing of the school funds, which will probably raise the amount considerably. It is also alleged that the Sheridan State Bank holds a note for \$200 which had been drawn by Bradshaw, with Charles Mil- crushed that amputation below ler, a wealthy farmer, as security. Miller pronounces the note a forgery as far as he is concerned. Samuel Rodefer, a wealthy broker of this city, is very anxious to learn Bradshaw's whereabouts. A day or two prior to his leaving Bradshaw called at Rodefer's June demanding \$25,000, and after a stubby Joseph Payton and calling for \$95. As Payton's paper is considered first class and the discount being liberal, Rodefer bought the note. After Bradshaw had gone Rodefer made inquiries of Payton concerning the genuineness of the note, and ascertained that

it was a forgery.

That a decided effort is being made to locate the defaulter is certain, and if captured he will be prosecuted. Those who were be-lievers in his honesty and good intentions when his trouble first became public are hav-ing their doubts dispelled with the developments of each day. Cashier Empson T. Lane, of the Lebanon National Bank, who was decidedly reluctant about believing Bradshaw would do anything criminal and who knows more about Bradshaw's past life than any man in Lebanon, says he was never more surprised in his life. He still believes he will return and give himself up to the authorities. A report is current here that Brad shaw has been heard from in Canada an has requested his family to join him, and has sent them money for that purpose. This is, according to Bradshaw's wife, unfounded. She seems firm in the belief that he has committed suicide, and says his body will ulti Bradshaw is about thirty-five years of age and has light hair and mustache. He is about medium height and weighs 145 pounds. He was a prominent church member and a leader in politics in his neighbor-hood. He leaves an interesting family. The Circuit Court Saturday pronounced Bradshaw a defaulter and declared the office vacant. The vacancy will be filled by appointment.

ANDERSON INDUSTRIES. Unusual Activity in Various Fac

tories-Glass Works Resume. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., March 29.-Factory No. of the North Anderson Window-glass Company's plant, resumed work last night after a shut-down for repairs of two weeks. The cupola caved in and ruined the furnace and pots. Eighty men resumed work. The company is now running all of the departments, and forty pots are busy turning out window glass.

The cradle and snath factory of T. C. Fisher & Sons will resume operations this week, after being shut down for nearly three years by the trust. The factory employed about eighty men, but will resume with thirty. The plant is widely known in the South and Northwest. Mr. Fisher expects to turn out 3,000 cradles this season. The Gould steel mills, of Anderson, en gaged in the manufacture of car couplers and knuckles, have been operating during th winter months with a day turn. Yesterday notices were posted that a double turn would be put on, beginning Wednesday of this be put on, beginning Wednesday of this week. The force at present numbers a little over a hundred. During the past week fifteen carloads of "knuckles" were shipped to

There is unusual activity in almost all of the mills of Anderson. The Anderson Forging Company, manufacturing carriage hard-ware, announces its intention of enlarging its stand. Orders are now booked that will keep the plant in operation full force for three months. Last week orders for ma-terial for 4,000 carriages were received. Company, which have been operated in the plant of the American Wire Nall Company, The Freeman company will retire business, having been restrained from operating on account of infringing on the rights of another company. This leaves one department of the big plant vacant.

ELIAS H. PIERCE.

A Daring Explorer Who Led an Expedition Into the Wild Northwest. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

WINCHESTER, Ind., March 29.-Living at the beautiful little town of Camden, in Jay county, is Capt. Elias H. Pierce, now past seventy-six. He enlisted as a volunteer in the Mexican war and served through it, returning at the close. He organized a company of 150 venturesome spirits like himself, was chosen its captain, provided his company with ox teams and prairie schooners and set out for the then little known Northwest. He regularly drilled his company and had its membe under the strictest military discipline. After much hardship and many encounters with the Indians the adventurers reached the far West. Pierce and his company were the first to discover gold in the now States of Idaho and Washington, and Pierce City, Idaho, is named in honor of the intrepid explorer.

Some years ago friends of his filed in his behalf a claim in Congress to allow him \$30,000 for the services rendered by him in exploring and opening up the region now comprising the States of Washington and Idaho. The late Thomas M. Browne, of the old Sixth congressional district, was a faithful friend of Mr. Pierce and zealously urged his claims. For several years Mr. Pierce has been engaged in writing a history of that part of the Pacific slope referred to, his design being to take up the history of the region where Lewis and Clark left off and bring it down to the time when it entered on its territorial his-

tory proper. WITHOUT APPARENT CAUSE. Death of a Man Who Seemed to Be Afflicted with No Disease.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., March 29.-Two weeks ago Lewis Leville, aged thirty-two, a resident of Albany, was taken sick with a mild form of malarial fever. He became convinced through a dream that he was going to die, and although the fever left him, he was so firmly of the opinion that he was to die that he sank very rapidly, and although the doctors could find no disease or ailment, and he experienced none, death came at last. The case has attracted a great deal of attention, and medical men are at a loss to explain it. He was prominent and leaves a Samuel Parkison, aged sixty-four, died last

night at his home, four miles west of Muncie, after a year's illness. He was very wealthy and leaves a large family. The funeral will occur Monday afternoon.

Deaths in Shelby County. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., March 29 .- Mrs. Lucinda Johnson, widow of the late Guy Johnson, aged, sixty-six years, died this

dled at 3 o'clock this morning, following an attack of measles. She was aged forty-nine years and leaves a number of children. Oscar Gatewood, aged sixty-three years, a well-known farmer, living east of this city, died last night of pneumonia.

A LYNCHING "HOAX." "News" Manufactured for a Reporter

-A Farm Hand's Brutal Deed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CROWN POINT, Ind., March 29 .- Cedar Lake has just barely missed being disgraced by another murder, Mrs. Nicholas Haan being the victim. At a late hour last night Albert Knaus, a farm hand, broke into her room and jumped on her with ment occasioned by the disappearance of both feet, crushing her ribs in and bruis-Hiram Bradshaw, the defaulting trustee of lng her body in a dozen places. This did Hiram Bradshaw, the defaulting trustee of Clinton township, Boone county, about two weeks ago, has not abated in the least. That he was without money was asserted by his friends, but since he was aware that his bondsmen would not have prosecuted him had he remained here and showed an inclination to pay the shortage in small payments as he became able the fact that he absconded led to the rumor that there might be other irregularities in Bradshaw's method of Sheriff Hayes opened the door with a Win-chester in his hand and ordered the mob to disperse, which it did without further ceremony. This raid was made by a gang of boys and young men and it was thought to be a hoax. It is supposed the young men made the demonstration for a joke. The joke was let out by Arthur Griggs, a prom-inent abstracter. The "fake" raid was made expressly for a Chicago reporter, who is expected to color it for his paper.

\$18,000 FOR DAMAGES.

Big Four Will To-Day Pay Joseph Conoway the Sum Awarded by Court. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 28.-Joseph Conoway, of this city, who resides with his mother at No. 45 Hendricks street, in Hazelwood, an addition to Anderson, will receive \$18,000 damages to-morrow from the Big Four Railway Company. It is the largest amount ever paid to any one in Madison unty by a corporation in damage pro-edings. Mr. Conoway was badly injured in a wreck near St. Louis last April. Three ribs were broken and torn loose, his right hand and arm were so badly born resistance a verdict was returned for \$18,000 against the company. The latter ap-pealed the case to the Supreme Court, and t has just affirmed the decision of the ower court. Mr. Conoway expects to embark in business at once.

Damage Suit Against a Murderer. special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., March 29.-William Mc Clurg, a former resident of this county, charged with the murder of C. B. Ingleheart, at Owensburg, Ky., was convicted and given a life sentence. Mrs. Ingleheart, widow of the victim, has also brought a damage suit against McClurg. In 1869 Mc-Clurg came here from Fountain county and bought a farm, representing himself as a single man. He married a Miss Jenkins, daughter of a prominent farmer, with whom he lived until 1876, at which time a Kentucky woman claiming to be the original wife of McClurg put in an appearance. No. 2 applied for divorce and both women came into court, but the husband disappeared and was not heard from until a few days ago, when it was learned that he was in Kentucky, living with wife No. 3 and convicted of murder. The attorneys, in looking up McClurg's past life, traced his record here. The existence of former wives is expected

Straightening the Kankakee. ecial to the Indianapolis Journal. SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 29.-State Senator Christian Holler, who has devoted much intelligent effort to the reclamation and cultivation of Kankakee marsh lands and demon strated that when drained they are the most

to cut a figure in the damage suit if judg-

productive lands in the State, has undertaken ndividually to show the benefits to be derived from straightening the Kankakee river by making arrangements to take the kinks out of that portion of the river bed that bisects his lands for a distance of about three miles. It is probable that I. N. and H. G. Miller, who own a large tract of land adjoining Senator Holler's possessions on the west, will co-operate with him in the im-Hauck, of this county, who will begin on the west part of section 25, township 37, range 1 east, and keep a steam dredge in operation night and day until the contract is completed. The channel cut will be twenty feet wide and six feet deep at the upper end.

Drowned in Twin Lake.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAPORTE, Ind., March 29 .- The body of a man was found floating in Twin lake near this city this morning and it proved to be that of a stranger who was found insensible the Lake Shore yards here last Wednesday night from having been terribly beaten some unknown persons. He was a Frenchman, unable to speak English, and could give no account of how he had been hurt. He was taken to the county infirmary, from where he disappeared the following day. The body had been in the water several days. A scrap of paper was found on his person bearing the address of A. Gadbois, No. 387 Blue Island avenue, Chicago. The The machines of the Freeman Wire Fence Company, which have been operated in the plant of the American Wire Nall Company, which have been operated in the plant of the American Wire Nall Company, which have been operated in the plant of the American Wire Nall Company, and that he would come here on the first there were present any circumstances that train, but thus far he has failed to put in could, under such rules of duty as we had an appearance.

> "Old Glory" Must Float. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., March 29 .- At a meeting of Danville Camp of Patriotic Sons of America, last evening, it was determined to follow in the walk of Champaign county and prosecute all violators of the flag law in the vicinity of Danville. The following was opted by the camp: "Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this camp that there are several schools in this city and vicinity that do not have the flag hoisted over the school building, as

he State law requires, "Resolved, That this camp take steps have the law enforced and see that all school houses in this county keep the stars and stripes floating, as the law requires."

Tramps Raided the Town. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DECATUR, Ind., March 29 .- The Chicago & Erie depot was burglarized at 5 o'clock last evening. Agent Delong was attending an Odd Fellows' banquet and operator Beeler was at supper. Doors were broken lown and money drawers demolished. Sheriff Ashback and deputies arrested a gang of tramps after much trouble. Several had money concealed in hat bands and are in jail. More trouble is feared, as a gang of tramps is camped across the river

adjacent to town. Chicago Police Want Miller. special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 29.-The Chicago police telegraphed here to-day asking if the local police would surrender John Miller to the Chicago authorities. Miller the man arrested here a few days ago for passing forged checks and who confessed to having passed a number of them in Indianapolis, where he left a wife and several children in destitute circumstances. His mother, Mrs. Mary Pretz, of No. 1013 Fifty-first street, Chicago, is said to be

well to do. Killed by the Cars. special to the Indianapolis Journal. HAMMOND, Ind., March 29.-Michael Hart, twenty-four years of age, an employe of the Illinois Steel Company, of Hammond, whose home is in Cleveland, O., while attempting to board a passenger train on the Chicago & Erie railroad yesterday, was thrown under the cars and instantly killed.

Will Hart Acquitted. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Married Fifty-Nine Years. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GOSHEN, Ind., March 29.-The fifty-nintl wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Noble was celebrated in this city to-day. Both are in excellent health.

The laws the President is to enforce are, of course, only the laws of the United States. With the matter of resistance to the laws of a State he has nothing to do, save as I shall presently explain. But the power and duty of the President to suppress mob violence happening in the States is broader than the old thought and practice in such matters. During the great railroad strike of 1877 the United States troops were not. I think, used in any case

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Some That Should Be Improved.

The laws the President is to enforce are,

adies' Home Journal.

troops were not, I think, used in any case except when the Governor or Legislature of the State called upon the President for aid, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution, which declares that "the United States shall protect the States against in-vasion; and, on application of the Legis-lature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against do-mestic violence;" and except, also, to sup-port the United States Marshals in making arrests on process from the courts. At some points during the strike of 1877 the strikers thought to evade the interference of the President and of the United States courts by permitting mail cars to be run, while cutting off all freight and passenger traffic. The question whether the stoppage of passenger and freight traffic between the States was not an offense against the United States was not much considered, if at all. In some cases where particular railroads were in the hands of receivers terference with the running of trains on such roads was treated as a contempt of

the court, and some persons were arrested and punished for contempt.

Subsequently a broader view was taken of the powers of the United States courts and of the President, and a jurisdiction was exercised by each that had not before been exercised, but was clearly within the scope of their constitutional powers. It was held Mr. and Mrs. McMahon and a young man that a mail train was composed not only of postal cars, but of such other cars as were named Maller, the steamship fireman, who usually drawn with the postal cars in the same train; that the railroad companies could that any cutting out of cars from 2 mail train was an interference with the transporthe peace of the United States. Such an offense may be enjoined by the courts, and the army of the United States used by the President to restore order without waiting for any call from the State Legislature or the Governor for assistance. It is not "domestic violence," in the sense of the section just quoted, but an attack upon the powers of the national government, and neither the request nor the consent of the State is needed to give the President a right to use the means placed in his hands by the Constitution to preserve the peace of the United States and to see that the mails and interstate commerce are not stopped nor impeded by violence. A strike of violence affecting a street railway in a city, or a shop, or fac-tory, or coal mine, or other local interest, or a riot raised for the lynching of a prisoner charged with an offense against the State—all these must be dealt with by the State authorities, save that, as has been seen, the President may be called upon for aid by the Legislature or Governor.

There is, however, a class of persons in the States to whom the direct protection of the United States is due, though no proper legislation has yet been passed to make it effective. I refer to the citizens of foreign countries who, under treaties we have with such countries, are doniciled in the States, and to whom such treaties guarantee the protection of the law. As yet Congress has not legislated to give the United States courts jurisdiction of prosecutions for offenses against such persons, in derogation of their treaty rights. The killing of some Italian subjects in New Orleans, in March, 1891, and the demand of the Italian govern-1891, and the demand of the Italian govern-ment for the punishment of the offenders and for an indemnity, brought this strange and unsatisfactory condition of things very strongly to the attention of our government. The United States had made a treaty with Italy giving certain rights to the subjects of that kingdom living in this country. Yet when the demand was made that the offenders should be tried and punished we could only say the United States is powerless; we

have left that to the State authorities and can only suggest that proceedings be taken by, them. This was manifestly unsatisfactory. The United States made the treaty. Italy could not make a treaty with Louislana, nor demand an indemnity from her. In a message to Congress the President "The lynching at New Orleans in March last of eleven men of Italian nativity by a discreditable incident. It did not, however,

have its origin in any general animosity to the Italian people, nor in any disre-spect to the government of Italy, with which our relations were of the most friendly character. The fury of the mob was directed against these men as the supposed participants or accessories in the murder of a city officer. I do not allude to this as nitigating in any degree this offense against law and humanity, but only as affecting the international questions which grew out of it. ninister that several of those whose lives had been taken by the mob were Italian subjects, and a demand was made for the punishment of the participants, and for an unity to the families of those who were

The views of this government as to its igations to foreigners domiciled here were United States.

Continuing, the President further said: "Some suggestions growing out of this un-happy incident are worthy the attention of Congress. It would, I believe, be entirely petent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the federal courts. This has not, however, been done. • It seems to me to follow, in this state of law, that the officers of the State charged with police and judicial powers in such cases must, in the consideration of international questions growing out of such incidents, be remake this government answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable if the United States had used its constitutional power to define and punish crimes against treaty rights."

Like incidents have frequently occurred and will occur again, and Congress should so legislate as to give the United States courts appropriate powers to protect those who are here in the "peace of the United

Draws the Line on Obituary Poetry. Martinsville Republican. The Republican regrets that it has been found necessary this week to exclude from its columns three very pretty and touching selections of poetry appended to obituary notices, and also regrets that lack of space and time makes it necessary to exclude these articles as a rule. The editor's desire to avoid offending grief-stricken relatives has prevailed a few times and resulted in the publication of such poetry, but the Republican needs all of its space for legitimate news, and, while it wants all the facts about the life, death and burial of every deceased person, yet it cannot use the poetry that frequently accompanies the account. The Republican makes no charge for obituary notices and thanks its friends for furnishing the facts that give the news about one's death at the time of the death. But these poems at the time of the death. But these poems will not be published for the reasons above given, unless accompanied by the cost of extra trouble—5 cents a line—and a card of thanks will be charged for at the same rate. It should be remembered, too, that this price is not fixed for the purpose of secring the fee for publication, but to avoid the necessity of publishing them. The Republican would rather not publish them than to do so and be naid for it.

Suicide of a Commission Merchant. DETROIT, Mich., March 29.-William E. Striebinger, a commission merchant whose place of business is at 29 Eucild avenue, Cleveland, committed suicide last night. He was found dead in a room in the Randolph Hotel this afternoon. Mr. Striebinger, who was a well-dressed, good looking man, left a note addressed to his wife at No. 1045 was held at Lincoln, Neb., for quite a while on a charge of embezzling money from Anna Eva Fay, has been acquitted. He will return to his home here to-morrow. self by swallowing some powders, the remains of which were found by his bedside.
Three pawn tickets and 15 cents were all the things of value that were found in his ockets. A post mortem examination will be held to-morrow.

In New York.

"Hello, Jones! How did you get here?"
"Walked." "Walked? From Suffalo? What on earth "Walked? From Suffalo? What on earth and nearly forgotten, sunk beneath ind you do that for?" ences of its like related by several "Oh, we brought the baby! He's teething." artists and members of other prof

Schrader, the divine healer, spent only two days in Richmond, during which time he received so little attention that he went to Cincinnati. TENEMENT AT NEW YORK.

Hulman & Co., of Terre Haute, have purchased ground in Crawfordsville and will erect a large building in which they will establish a wholesale grocery. Two Others Seriously Injured by Jumping or Falling from the Building-Many Narrow Escapes. Ex-President Harrison Points Out

> NEW YORK, March 29.-Four people were killed and two injured in a fire which started early this morning in the threestory business and tenement building, No. 374 Hudson street. The dead are:

THOMAS MALLER, twenty-three years old, a fireman on the steamship St. Louis, ARCHIBALD GROGAN, thirty-eight ears old, a waiter, suffocated. MARY M'MAHON, single, twenty-two MARGARET RYAN, sixty years old, single, died on the way to the hospital from injuries received by jumping from a win-

The injured are:

KATE HIGGINS, thirty-five years old eg fractured by falling. EDWARD WALSH, twenty-nine years old, foreman, internally hurt by falling from a ladder.

The burned building was one of a row of three-story structures owned by the Trinity Church Corporation. The ground floor was occupied by John H. Eggers, a dealer in confectioners' supplies, and the two upper floors were occupied by several families as dwellings. The second floor, immediateappointed by the United States courts, in- ly over the confectioner's quarters, was occupied for the most part by the family of Thomas McManus. The McManus family consists of Mr. and Mrs. McManus, two sons and two daughters. Twelve other rooms on that floor are used by the family Mr. and Mrs. McMahon and a young man was boarding with them. On the third

not be required to run mail cars, when prevented by violence from hauling with them other coaches assigned to the train, and family that the fire originated, so far as floor were a number of families. the police and the firemen are able to detation of the United States mails. So it was termine. Nicholas McManus, one of the tation of the United States mails. So it was termine. Nicholas McManus, one of the held that the stoppage of trains-freight or passenger—running from one State into anof the suite, was awakened by the smell the actor quickly realized that something merce-or the tearing up of or obstructing awakened the tenants. It was apparent that the lives of many were in danger, for the smoke had permeated every part of the house and the flames were burning briskly. All of the McManuses were able to make their way down the stairs to the street ben helping several of the people out by eading them down the stairs through the blinding smoke in the hallway. It was among the tenants on the top floor that the chief danger lay. Some of them ran to the roof and escaped in that direction, but others sought to get down by the stair-

Miss Margaret Ryan and Miss Kate Higgins, one of the household, on be awakened, ran to the front windows the third floor where they lived. The fire-men had already arrived and ladders had been placed on the front side of the house to help take out the tenants whose lives were in danger. On one of these lade was foreman Walsh. As he was ascend a burst of flame and smoke shot out of one of the windows and he was sent reeling the street. As Walsh fell Miss Ryan leaped from the window to the sidewalk, and Miss Higgins, apparently partly over-come by the smoke in the rooms above, fell to the ground at almost the same time. An ambulance was sent for, but Miss Ryan was unconscious when placed in the convey-ance and died before the hospital was reached. Walsh was taken to the hospital at the same time. He is badly but probaply not dangerously hurt.

After the flames had been extinguished search of the building was made and the bodies of Thomas Mal, er, Archibald Grogan and Mary McMahon were found. All of the persons found dead had been suffocated before they were able to escape. How the fire originated cannot be determined until a thorough investigation is made. The property loss will not exceed

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.

Business Part of a Town Burned-Fall of a Bridge Crowded with People. WHEELING, W. Va., March 29 .- Fire broke out in the business portion of Weston, this State, shortly after midnight and debridge which spans the west fork of the river, connecting the hospital with the town, gave way with a crowd of people. A number of persons were injured in the fall, the most seriously hurt being Deputy Sheriff William Woodell, leg broken in two places; J. S. Mitchell, fatally hurt by a falling wall. principal losers by the fire were: A. Griffin & Co., flouring mill, \$20,000; the

last night, the origin of which is unknown Loss, \$100,000. Mr. Johnson, the principal owner, is in California, and the amount of insurance cannot be learned.

THE PEARL IN A GOLDEN HAND. Actor Radeliffe's Timely Explanation

of an Admirer's Gift. Philadelphia Record. For several nights E. J. Radcliffe, of "The porting Duchess," has been the recipient beautiful white roses from an unknown admirer. On Wednesday he received a fine red one, in the center of which was a pearl pin of unique design. The pear: was in the grasp of a hand of gold. It was nothing strange to find flowers and scented billet doux at the stage door, but the pin made him exceedingly curious. He took notice of the fiorists address on the box containing the gift, and determined to make inquiries. On Thursday he sought the horticul out could learn nothing from him of the nder. He admitted the flowers were from his store, but further information he would not impart. Radcliffe tried to bribe him, but without avail. He left the bower of Flora, completely mystified. On reaching his hotel he found a note, evidently from the fair one that

sent the roses. It ran: "My Dear Mr. Radcliffe-I heard you ask my horist this afternoon for the name of the sender of flowers addressed to you at the theater. He would not be bribed. You plied him with questions, while his assistant made up the buttonhole you will receive to-night. Please do not make further inquiries. will never meet you. I dare not. I must be content to rema

"AN UNKNOWN ADMIRER." On entering the theater at 7:30, Radcliffe found a little box containing a red rose. It was of a deeper hue than the one which held the pin, received the night before.

After the performance, in a well-known fashionable cafe, where disciples of literature, art and the drama gather, Radcliffe sought a table aloof from the others, just nodding as he passed many friends. He wished to think the matter over quietly. But a man of his repute can rarely enjoy a few moments' solitude. Soon he was surrounded by intimates. "Bah," he said to himself. "I'll think no 'What's the matter, Ed?" asked Sam Myers; "you seemed to be 'down in the mouth' all evening." "Oh! nothing much. A rose, a pin, a note—and mystery, that's all," replied Rad-

"Mystery," reiterated Neilson. "Your an-

swer is vague enough to make a sphinx "You see this pin?" asked the admired actor, pointing at the gold hand holding the pearl, in his scarf. "Well, a history I wish to fathom belongs to it. I am completely in the dark, and may remain un enlightened until doomsday, if an acciden does not occur; for I am convinced that by nothing but lapsus linguae or Deo volente shall I unravel this mystery." Thereupon, Radeliffe told the story from beginning to end, a plain, unvarnished re-cital of the flowers and pin episode. As men usually do, his friends laughed and thought it a quaint romance without a climax. The conversation turned on other topics, and acquaintances with their friends enlarged the merry circle of Bohemians which had gathered at Radcliffe's table. The story, told



A cream of tartar baking powder. High es States Government Food Report. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

present, when two men joined the party. One knew Radcliffe intimately. After introducing his friend—a fine, stalwart men, of perhaps forty—he drew a chair up next to the actor's and sat down; his companion sat opposite. The newcomer had not clearly spoken the cognomen of his friend he had "What name?" whispered Radcliffe in his acquaintance's ear.

"Mellor," was the reply. "He has the most beautiful woman in this city for a wife. Only married three years. She is only twenty-two years old." "Old enough to be her father, eh?"

"Almost. He is exceedingly jealous of her Keeps her chained up at his house out of town—so he thinks. But I see her frequently on Chestnut street during the day. You ought to see her, Ed; she is positively a creature to be immortalized." ture to be immortalized."

During the above asides, Mellor was looking at Radeliffe searchingly. There was a terrible expression on his face, and his eyes sparkled fiercely. Radeliffe, turning from his new found friend, saw Mellor's

"What's the matter?" said the actor, surrised and puzz'ed by the look on his vis-a-

"Where did you get that pin?" asked Mellor, rising from his chair, and pointing across the table at the hand of gold and pearl in Radcliffe's tie. He had come in after the story was told was wrong. He stlenced his friends by

"Why, have you ever seen a pin like It "Yes," emphatically replied Mellor; "my wife had one exactly like it. I designed it before I married her. It is symbolical. The hand is mine and she—she is the pearl. This norning I noticed that she did not wear it.

She said it was lost.

Radcliffe surmised the struggle a man of refinement was undergoing. Mellor's face was flushed with passion, and though he had betrayed his jealous disposition he stood anxously awaiting the words which were to fall from the actor's lips pertaining to the pinhow he became the possessor of it. Every
man at the table but Mellor and his friend,
who had introduced him to the circle, knew
the story now from beginning to end. The
silence was terrible for the space of a minute. All eyes had been on Mellor; now they
fell on Radcliffe's smiling face.
"Well," said he, with superb sang froid,
"it is all very strange, yet this must be your
wife's pin." wife's pin."
Mellor moved uneasily backwards, and the listeners' faces grew dark. Radcliffe calmly

took the pin from his tie and handed it to "I bought it for the merest trifle from a man at the theater. He said he found it on the street near-by, after the matinee on Wednesday. I am happy to restore it to you, for I'm sure that your wife has been in-consolable since its loss."

After Mellor and his friend left every may shook Radcliffe warmly by the hand—hearty grasps which required no words.

LIQUOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Vote on License Shows the State Is a Long Way from Prohibition. Boston Heraid.

The vote taken at the various town meetings held on Monday on the license question makes it evident that a good deal of missionary work will need to be done

the country districts of Massachusetts before the people of this State can be brought to believe in the advantages of total al Most of us dwellers in cities hold th inion that the popular demand for based upon the needs of a foreign-population, and that in the country stroyed property to the value of \$150,000, only about one-third of which is covered by insurance. The property burned was about one-half the business portion of the town, which is the seat of the State hospital for the insane. During the fire a suspension but the fact that in the country and that in the country and that in the country and that in the country are the results descent of several generations of American citizens, there is a willingness to foregot as a means toward improving the generation of the generation of the people. This theology is the country and that in the country and the citizens, there is a willingness to foregot as a means toward improving the generation of the generation of the generation of the generation of the citizens, there is a willingness to foregot as a means toward improving the generation of the generation of the generation of the generation of the citizens, there is a willingness to foregot as a means toward improving the generation of the generation upon, but the fact that in a number country towns where the population is no made up largely of those of foreign birt there was a vote either in favor of license or very nearly so, makes it evident that the

Mitchell, fatally hurt by a falling wall. The principal losers by the fire were: A. G. Griffin & Co., flouring mill, \$20,000; the McDonnel Hotel, \$17,000; John Morrison, \$2,000; Turney heirs, \$2,000; A. A. Lewis, \$2,000; John Morrow, \$3,000; William L. Dunnington, \$2,000; Mrs. W. J. Kitson, \$4,000. Other losses ranged from a few hundred to \$2,000. Weston has no fire department and it was not until a heavy rain came up to assist them that the bucket brigade were successful in getting the flames under control.

Coal Breakers Burned.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 29. — Johnson breaker, No. 1, at Priceburg, owned by O, S. Johnson and others, was destroyed by fire last night, the origin of which is unknown.



two large pies. 10c. at all grocers. Take no substitute. On the receipt of your name and address and the name of this paper, we will mail you post free "Mrs. Popkins" Thanksgiving," a book by a famous humorous writer. MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

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of wearisome work and gives the

family all the mince pie they can

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